

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1896.

A SWEEPING VICTORY.

The later and complete election returns brought from the States by the Australia are most decidedly of the character to indorse the view that the "great American people" have not gone daft; that notwithstanding the intense feeling displayed throughout the hardest contested campaign in the history of the country, good sober judgment ruled, and the magnificent majorities given McKinley and Hobart gives a clear outline of the strength of that ruling power.

The election is best characterized as a Republican sweep. In the great doubtful territory, the Middle West, where both parties concentrated their supreme efforts, immense and almost unexpected majorities were rolled up for the party of sound money and protection. In Illinois, which State the Republicans were almost ready to concede to their opponents, the Altgeld machine was literally buried. The Legislature is solidly Republican, which insures a Republican Senator. In New York State and New York City, where the power of the Tammany braves was held in wholesome fear, the sound money party swept everything and insured the displacement of David B. Hill in the United States Senate. Kentucky, though carried by a very small margin, was drawn from its place with the solid South, and it is probably destined to remain without that fold for years to come. The vote of the farmers and the mechanics, in which the Bryan forces placed so much confidence, was given to the party which stood for the maintenance of national honor.

One of the most gratifying features of the election was the positiveness of popular expression, which ought to put to rest the idle talk of internal strife. With the feeling running at a height quite equal to war times, the people settled down quietly, recorded their vote, and as quietly turned back to the old time routine as if nothing had happened to stir up discord. The return of confidence has already been made manifest by the unlocking of money hoarded up against the possibility of an evil day, and the renewal of industrial activity all over the country.

The point now in question is whether the silver craze has been overcome for all time. Bryan and his cohorts of course give out that they will not withhold from the fight, but it is certain that they will be unable to secure any repudiatory legislation from the Fifty-fifth Congress. They can only look forward to what may be accomplished two years hence, and it is time enough to think about that when the time comes. The rulers-elect of the Nation will begin the work of straightening out financial affairs immediately upon coming into power, and an extra session of Congress is on the boards as an assured fact. About the only disagreeable thing McKinley has on his hands is the claims of the sound money Democrats, who hold about the same position the mugwumps did in Cleveland's second administration. McKinley, however, is at an advantage in being able to profit by the mistakes of his predecessor.

ANNEXATION TO THE FRONT.

The Washington dispatch in another column suggests that Americans believe the citizens of Hawaii will not be slow to present their appeal for admission into the Union when President McKinley's administration opens. In this our American friends have made no mistake, although the statement that

an annexation delegation will leave here on the next steamer was founded on mere conjecture. The Republic of Hawaii is already very well represented in the United States by Minister Cooper, and it goes without saying that he will make the most of his trip in reviewing the annexation situation. As a nation, Hawaii will act through its accredited representatives; but it would certainly be a most complimentary and politic move for the business men of the country to send a delegation to visit Major McKinley previous to his taking the oath of office. It would be an act of courtesy to the President-elect as well as the Republican party, which has placed the Hawaiian question among the problems for immediate consideration. Enemies of annexation will attempt to make light of the importance of the Hawaiian declaration in the campaign, but it is useless for them to maintain that sound money principles alone were what caused the reins of national administration to be placed in the hands of the Republican leaders. For our people here, the extra session will be none too soon for political union to be accomplished. The annexation campaign should be opened immediately.

TIME TO BE STIRRING.

The letter from W. R. Castle given in another column voices the sentiments of the annexationists of the country. Notwithstanding William McKinley does not enter the White House until March of 1897, it is true that the annexation forces must begin to stir themselves and enter upon a campaign which is bound to be successful when representatives of the American people and the broad minded citizens of Hawaii settle down to an earnest consideration of the situation. The officer of the Government are bound by their own convictions and the provisions of the constitution to make overtures for political union with the United States as soon as the next administration comes into power.

At the present time whatever may be done by our executive body must be a quiet laying of wires preparatory to an open campaign when the President-elect takes his seat. It must be remembered that for three months to come our Government is dealing with an administration friendly so far as national affairs are concerned, but decidedly touchy when political union is agitated. As a natural consequence, during the interval previous to the inauguration, the public agitation must be taken up and carried on by the people here. And the Annexation Club is the proper body to take the matter in hand. A meeting of that organization should be called at no distant day, in order that the Government shall have a well prepared and thoroughly organized phalanx at its back when the time comes for open and more aggressive work. Mr. Castle's portrayal of the position taken by men of Mr. Isenberg's stamp hits the nail on the head.

It is all very well for the men drawing fat dividends to attempt to turn Hawaii into a money making machine, and be fully satisfied so long as the required number of dollars are coined each year. They do not bother their heads about Hawaiian affairs or Hawaiian people so long as politics are kept in a condition not to interfere with the annual income spent in some foreign country. They are willing and anxious to hold the labor system down to the level of degenerate serfdom provided sugar pans out its usual quarterly profit.

Do they care for cables? No! Do they care for national development? No! Do they care whether the country goes to the Asiatics? No! Do they care whether residents have to carry guns to protect the country from the enemies of good order within and without its

borders? No, of course not. They want nothing but the dollars and a fat thing from the reciprocity treaty. From all appearances they are unable to see farther than the end of their nose. Mercenary as they are, they cannot seem to appreciate that the reciprocity treaty is not a measure to which the virtue of life everlasting is given. All their hopes they tie as a tail to the kite of contract labor, and the country may go to the everlasting how-ows so long as that kite is kept flying. W. R. Castle and the goodly number whom he represents have quite as much at stake in the sugar industry as those absentee who draw their dividends out of the Hawaiian till; possibly not so much in dollars and cents, but it is their little all.

For personal reasons and reasons which find their source in the nationality of the individual, there are planters here who will seek to put off the day when the American flag shall float over this country and insure the political stability necessary to a complete realization of the full commercial, industrial, political and educational development of which Hawaii is capable. But these men are not above conviction and reformation, and we may hope to see the day when they will view the situation in its broader and more civilized light. Meanwhile the large number of annexationists—there are plenty of sugar planters among them, too—should put their shoulders to the wheel and demonstrate to the people here as well as in the United States that they are intensely in earnest in their endeavor to work out what is the only salvation of Hawaii, and a boon to the national strength of the United States of America.

THE HAWAIIAN EXPERIMENT STATION.

In a quiet way, which few people outside of those actually interested know anything about, a great work has been carried on for the advantage of our staple industry—sugar. The results of the last year's work have been presented to the Trustees of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association in four able papers by Dr. Maxwell, the Director of the experiment station and laboratories. These papers deal with, first, soil; second, cultivation; third, fertilization, and lastly, manufacture. Of course such exhaustive papers deal in technicalities, but it is well that the general public should know what is being done for our great industry and how necessary it is that practical sense should go hand in hand with science.

This country has progressed in the line of machinery as much as any part of the world. Our mills are superior to those of the Philippine Islands and many of those in Louisiana. But our knowledge of the soils is yet crude, and it needed a man of scientific culture to give information upon them as a whole. This work has been entrusted to Dr. Maxwell and he has devoted himself to it "con amore."

Taking the subject of soils, they differ in different parts of the Islands, and not only that, but similar soils in different parts of the Islands are differently affected by special climatic conditions. Thus a particular feature of the soils of the Island of Hawaii, as compared with the soils of Oahu, Maui and Kauai, is their relatively low content of lime and their enormous content of nitrogen. It must be plain, then, to the veriest tyro in the art of agriculture that methods of cultivation on that Island, and the use of special fertilizers, must be different in character from what is used on the other Islands. Again, Hawaii depends entirely on rainfall, being the "wet Island," and the other three Islands depend largely upon elaborate systems of irrigation.

In former times when a manager was successful in one place it was

a common thing for managers of plantations with entirely different climatic conditions and an entirely different soil, to try and copy the successful manager. Science now comes in and says "No! The success obtained is due to such and such a cause, but the elements for success on your lands are wanting by such means; this is what you should do, and I give you my reasons."

The report on soils goes into great detail, into their capacity for retaining moisture, and describes some very clever experiments that have been made to obtain data upon this subject. From these data Dr. Maxwell was able to show that the soils of the Islands vary very largely in their capacity to take up and retain water. From such data the deduction is clear that one uniform method of irrigation cannot be followed throughout the Islands. Once this was pointed out there have been plantations where it was that the poor appearance and small yield of cane was due to the excess of water, and the water having been more sparingly used, a great improvement in the crop was soon observed.

In this and in a hundred different ways the experiment station does good to the Hawaiian sugar planter. Dr. Maxwell is able to generalize; the hard worked planter has no time for generalization, and only regards the particular work before him, paying little attention to what others may be doing. Agricultural competition is keen. The countries we contend against are paying far less wages than those we pay our laboring classes. It is only, then, by the very best methods both in manufacture and in cultivation that we can hope to hold our own.

The reports furnished by Dr. Maxwell will of course interest every sugar producer in the Islands, but they will be found of interest by anyone who is interested in the Islands and their progress. They show that the Hawaiian planter is alive to the necessities of the times, and that he is willing to support with his purse an institution of value to himself and of value to the outer world.

It took twelve days for the United States election news to travel around the world to Hawaii by the way of London and Japan. After waiting all this time for the telegraph and steamers to the west of us to annihilate space, we now have no less than four steamers all from the American coast, arriving in this port within twenty-four hours of each other. The chances are that in the course of today the wharves will be running over with mail steamers. In the last year Honolulu has had an opportunity to cogitate over which is preferable, one steamer once a month, or a dozen steamers, more or less, all arriving on the same day. Larkes Africa can't hold a candle to Hawaii when it comes to isolation during some of these long and dubious waiting periods forced upon us. It is to be hoped that a Republican Congress will deal kindly with Col. Spalding and his cable, and that he will be satisfied with getting a subsidy for the initial line before going on to Japan. American news by way of San Francisco is what Hawaii wants.

The approaching theatrical season will give Honolulu society a fillip which it very much needs. Situated in mid-ocean, we need talent from abroad to give us the much desired mental stimulus that will have many of us up. An enervating climate and strong attention to business, which in many cases is very absorbing, has its effect upon the male and even the female members of our community. All work and no play makes Jack a very dull boy indeed, and it is extremely satisfactory to think that Jack is going to have a pretty fair time of it. Enough cannot be

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said of the public spirit of Mr. Irwin in re-erecting the theater and giving the citizens of Honolulu an opportunity for that relaxation which is so much needed. Let everyone unite in trying to so support the coming season that Honolulu may become a desirable stopping place for all good companies en route for Australia.

The news that Governor Altgeld intends to withdraw from political life will not bring forth many salt tears from the eyes of American citizens. Next in line should come Senator Tillman, and then Senator Hill might join the throng, whereupon the political atmosphere in the United States would be cleared of some of its disagreeable odors. About the only good feature about the presence of these men, and others of their stamp, in politics, is the opportunity given for the voters to show that they have sense enough to place them away on the shelf marked "Failure."

Li Hung Chang seems to be playing in hard luck of late. First that highly prized coffin was destroyed by a fire, and then came an order from the Emperor that his salary for the next year would be withheld on account of his having violated some foolish Chinese custom by entering the palace where a number of the royal family had died. Since the temporary loss of his peacock feather and yellow jacket, the noted Chinese statesman has been in hot water most of the time.

An evening contemporary compliments the opinions expressed by Mr. Isenberg in the meeting of business men with the Executive to discuss the cable. It was Mr. Isenberg's idea that there was no hurry about the cable, because it could not give any information concerning the cheaper production of sugar. While Mr. Isenberg is a good business man, and has made not a little money from the sugar industry of the country, his argument was somewhat on the plan of a farmer who objected to the introduction of electric lights in his town because oil lamps served him well enough, besides, electricity in lighting could not be depended upon to increase the price of potatoes. If the same principles were carried out throughout the country the people would still be living in grass houses and riding horseback over bridle paths, instead of spending money for increased home comforts and a steady development of public works always attendant upon sound progress. It is not altogether improbable that a cable would revolutionize the methods of selling sugar and enable the producers to take advantage of the upward tendencies of the markets and possibly free them from the power of the Trust. Of course, Hawaii can get along without the cable. It could get along if there were no knives and forks in the country, but the day has long since gone by when a progressive people are satisfied with the customs and disadvantages of a previous century.

Nothing but politics pervaded the counting room, social gatherings and the street in the United States previous to the election. Now it is nothing but business. The sudden change that has come over the country is one of the best evidences of the nation's great strength and the confidence in the wisdom of the popular will. The defeated radical element will undoubtedly continue to marshal their forces in preparation for the struggle four years hence, but with the people generally it will be time

enough to think over the next Presidential possibilities when the next campaign approaches. For the present they have had quite enough of politics and are happy to return to the quiet, easy-going routine of earning their daily bread. Like Hawaii, they want stability, and having obtained it, business will adapt itself to circumstances and continue in a healthy condition.

THANKSGIVING.

Proclamation Issued by the President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4th.—President Cleveland today issued the following Thanksgiving proclamation: "The people of the United States should never be unmindful of the gratitude they owe the God of nations for His watchful care which has shielded them from dire disaster and pointed out to them the way of peace and happiness. Nor should they ever refuse to acknowledge with contrite hearts their proneness to turn away from God's teachings and to follow with sinful pride after their own devices.

"To the end that these thoughts may be quickened, it is fitting that one day especially appointed we should join together in approaching the throne of grace and supplication.

"Therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, the 28th day of the present month of November, to be kept and observed as a day of thanksgiving and prayer throughout the land. On that day let every people forego their usual work and occupation, and assemble in their accustomed places of worship; let them, with one accord, render thanks to the Ruler of the Universe for our preservation as a nation and our deliverance from threatened danger; for the peace that has dwelt within our boundaries; for our defense against disease and pestilence during the year that has passed; for the plentiful rewards that have followed the labors of our husbandmen and for all the other blessings that have been vouchsafed to us.

"And let us, through the mediation of Him who has taught us how to pray, implore the forgiveness of our sins and a continuance of Heavenly favor.

"Let us not forget on this day of thanksgiving the poor and needy; and by deeds of charity let our offerings of praise be more acceptable in the sight of the Lord.

"Witness my hand and the seal of the United States which I have caused to be hereunto affixed:

"Done at the City of Washington, this 4th day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-first.

"GROVER CLEVELAND.

"By the President,
"Richard Olney, Secretary of State."

Merit Talks

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